

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 28.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

Whole No. 180.

A "Kangaroo" As He Is.

Under the caption "Bernstein as He Is" we find this in the last issue of the New York Worker:

The following extract I lift bodily from Comrade H. M. Hyndman's London letter in the current number of Whistler's Magazine. A careful perusal of it is earnestly urged upon a number of persons whom I suspect of having forgotten the Tenth of July in the year Ninety-Nine and the season of that glorious day:

"As to the Bernstein episode in itself, it has attracted far more attention than, from most points of view, it deserves. Bernstein has no influence whatever among the rank and file of the Social Democratic party in Germany. As a matter of fact, he is by no means a strong man, and even when he was editing the Social Demokrat in Zurich he was not its real editor at all. He was merely a conduit pipe through which the ideas and tactics of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht and others reached the world at large. So long as Bernstein had these men at his elbow, so to say, he kept pretty straight, but when Engels died, and he was left here in England, floating about on the fringe of third-rate English middle-class society, his mind became gradually saturated with the fallacies of English middle-class opinion. He became a sort of capitalistic radical, always apologizing for any defects in the capitalist system and declaring that there is at bottom none of that class antagonism which we Social Democrats know to be inevitable under existing conditions. Not only so, but he has throughout supported the shameless policy of the Rhodes-Beth-Chamberlain gang in South Africa; has declared that English rule in India, which is manufacturing famine for 230,000,000 of people, is a beneficent government; has never lost an opportunity of sneering at and injuring the Social Democratic federation; and, in point of fact, has done everything which a paid agent of the capitalist class could do to injure the principles of Social Democracy in Great Britain. He has done this, not only by his action while he was in England in connection with Englishmen, but by deliberate lies which he sent to the Berlin Vorwarts as to the events which were passing in this country. This got to such a point that Liebknecht, not long before his death, gave me formal authority to repudiate Bernstein as representing in any way whatever the Social Democratic party of Germany, in England or elsewhere. This authority I made use of and formally repudiated Bernstein in a letter to the Daily Chronicle, after some more than usually flagrant misrepresentations of his in that paper. Of course, I do not say for a moment that Bernstein has derived any personal or pecuniary advantage from his mean and treacherous methods; but I do most distinctly say that no man, if he had received £10,000 a year from the capitalists, could have served them better of late years than Bernstein has done."

Thus the Bernstein pelt is nailed up as a caution to vermin. It might smell better if it were tanned. There are several large tanneries in Milwaukee.

FRED W. LONG,
1316 So. 13th street, Philadelphia.

We do not know what Liebknecht wrote and what he did not write to Mr. Hyndman. But we do know that Wilhelm Liebknecht in his declining years was simply honored as the "old man" in the German Social Democracy, and his opinions had little weight. He was full of suspicions and prejudices.

But the truth of the matter is that Bernstein has always ranked second to none as theoretician in the Social Democratic party of Germany. Since the death of Engels, Kautsky and Bernstein were considered the leaders of Marxian Socialist thought in Germany. As to Bernstein's present standing in the party the German Social Democrats have put up Bernstein as a candidate for the German Reichstag (German Congress) at the first opportunity they had since his return from exile. The German comrades have selected far that purpose the Breslau district, which was represented by Dr. Schoenlank (recently deceased)—a territory which is considered pretty safely Social Democratic and which is sure to return Comrade Bernstein with an increased majority.

The hatred of Mr. Hyndman against Comrade Bernstein is not of new origin. As early as November, 1896, the London Justice had an article under the title "Our Fabian Convert" wherein Bernstein was called a "Fabian"—about the lowest of human beings in the eyes of Hyndman, Bax & Co.—because Bernstein had taken the part of the poor Armenians against the Turks. According to the views of Hyndman, Bax & Co. chattel slavery is preferable to capitalism, the Arabian slave hunter is better than the Chartered company, and the Socialists ought to fight with tooth and nail against all progress of civilization in barbaric or wild countries. In opposition to that theory, Bernstein wrote a series of articles in the Neue Zeit and was backed up in his views by Kari Kautsky.

As for Hyndman, he is a puffed up genius. He has written a few rather mediocre essays on Socialism, but he is simply a compiler and a poor one at that. Still he puts himself up as a sort of a Socialist power in England—and is so considered by a group of fanatics there—much to the detriment of the movement in Great Britain as anyone can learn by reading the papers and circulars of the other English Socialist organization—the Independent Labor party. Hyndman is sore at Bernstein, because the latter has not only criticised rather severely in the "Neue Zeit," Hyndman's book, the Economics of Socialism, but has also on several occasions refused to recognize Hyndman's "Federation" as the "only avowed" Socialist communion of England.

The best answer to all of Mr. Hyndman's

columns is the fact that Bernstein was put up as a candidate for the Reichstag in place of Schoenlank. In Germany all the candidates are selected upon the recommendation of the National Executive Board or they must receive its sanction.

As to the reference of Mr. Long to Milwaukee, we have as many Socialists in almost any ward here as they have in the whole city of Philadelphia. We have a united movement here and even live at peace with the Socialist Labor Party. But it necessary, Mr. Long, we can tan the toughest kangaroo hide in Milwaukee without referring them to the tanneries. For we have not quite "forgotten the Tenth of July in the year Ninety-nine and the season of that glorious day" when a certain crowd on the Bowery in New York made a R-r-r-revolution that was quenched by the angry looks of a few Tammany policemen and left its holy symbol "the hammer" in the strong arm of the professor, who has kept it ever since and is using it as his "coat of arms" on the New York ballot.

And that is the Long and short of it.

Census bulletins for the manufacturers of twenty-four agricultural states and territories and four small manufacturing states, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Delaware, show in ten years an increase of 62 per cent. in capital invested and 61 per cent. in the number of wage-earners and 33 per cent. in the amount of wages. The average wage would appear to have slightly decreased. But as this group includes all the southern states the reduction is probably due to the employment of women and children in new cotton mills. Analysis of these bulletins shows generally a marked decrease in the number of children employed and a very small increase in the number of women. But in the southern states there has been a great increase in the number of women employed, and in some states of children, by reason of the introduction of a new industry, spinning and weaving cotton. The average amount of capital invested per wage-earner increased from \$1410 to \$1673—Journal of Commerce.

The average wage would appear to have slightly decreased "compared with 1890 and this is due to the fact that in the southern states there has been a great increase in the number of women employed and in some states in the number of children"—and then these very same capitalistic journals have the brazen audacity to speak about good times and "prosperity."

An attempt was made during the week to settle the difficulty between the striking machinists in Chicago and the Allis-Chalmers company, but at the present writing the men are still out. They stand by their original demands.

In retiring from his Chicago church to take a more lucrative one in Brooklyn, Italy Henson said he had sold his home in Chicago and "came out nicely on the deal." And Holy's master, the Nazarene, "had not where to lay his head."

The better class of the Republican press of the state seems determined to smoke out the boogie editors whom Mr. Pfister's committee in Milwaukee is said to be furnishing with brains and money. The Marian Advertiser, whose editor is well known and an honor to the profession, said in the last number of his paper that up to this date they have only succeeded in purchasing the influence of a few men who manage insignificant publications in rural districts; that is, the Pfisterites have bought the right to do the fiction editorial writing for editors who lack the ability to do that kind of work, and editors that don't know enough to express themselves in the affirmative or negative concerning the points at issue between Pfisterites and Gov. R. M. La Follette. All their editorials are copied or set up from manuscript sent to them. Originality is out of the question. But, with all this, the bribed person can't fight a strong battle. He is laboring with a guilty conscience, and is aware of the fact that he is looked upon as guilty by the public. The star performers in the old arena may succeed in buying up a few slaves, but when it comes to buying a whole state they will find that they have run "agin" a huge obstacle—Chippewa Falls Independent.

"Well roared, lion." But where does the ORIGINALITY of the so-called "half-breed" Republican editors come in? Unless it be that they ask for offices on account of reform, which is quite original for a Republican.

There is something very inspiring just now in the progress being made by Socialism all over the world. It is a triumph, but one worth repeating, that the growth of the cause in a thing unparalleled in the annals of humanity. In Germany the Social Democratic party is not only the bulwark of the proletariat, but also the main defender of the small bourgeois class against agrarian and feudal aggression and exploitation, in the matter of the "hunger tariff" on grain, which the landlord class is trying to force upon the people. In Austria the Social Democratic party is the only Anarchist party—we see the queer spectacle of the international party being the only truly national party. The debates and proceedings in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies have again revealed the amazing strength of Socialism in Belgium. The time is near when the "plural voting" in Belgium will be abolished and the "one man one vote" system established. Social Democracy is

RELIGION AND CAPITALISM.

A religious newspaper makes the assertion: That modern materialism has degraded the workmen to machines, and that "godless Socialism" is now proceeding to lower them to "brute beasts."

It goes without saying that this pious paper is fundamentally wrong. Materialistic Liberalism is far from having degraded human beings and workmen to machines; although it made them the servants of machines and strives on one hand to justify this degradation of the workmen effected by social conditions; while on the other hand it seeks to blind the workman to his degradation to a machine, by means of all sorts of vested rights and privileges, leges.

Socialism, however, will free the workman from the weakness and wretchedness of his degradation, and make him a MAN once more, while it will transform into a servant the machine which today is his master.

It is the capitalistic mode of production which has degraded the workman to a living appendage of the machine, and compelled him to sacrifice his human dignity to capitalistic profit.

But religion or irreligion has nothing to do with it. The capitalistic method of production agrees just as well with Judaism as with the Chinese religion. It fits to Christianity as to materialistic liberalism. We have never heard of any church or any religious body that has condemned capitalism, or the production of surplus value and profit at the expense of the well-being of the laboring class, as irreligious and incompatible with the creed.

However bitterly Jews, Christians, heathens and free-thinkers may contend together on matters of faith, their social faith (if they belong to the upper class) is the same. It consists in this one article, that the capitalistic form of society is the best we can have, and the only one which has any right to existence.

The majority of people who live by the labor of the masses and who therefore have participated in the degradation of the workmen, and yet feel quite comfortable and satisfied, belong to some religious body or church. But even those who are free-thinkers or adherents of materialistic liberalism obey the same social laws which control all capitalistic society. They make all they can out of their workmen, just like the Christians and Jews.

Surplus value and profit have nothing to do with religious dogma, for they fit in well with any of these creeds.

And that cannot be any other way.

Let us take a MOST CHRISTIAN capitalist, for instance. If he expects a return from his capital on which he can live, he must invest it profitably. Let us suppose that he invests it in railway stock, which pays him good dividends, or in a factory which yields him a considerable profit, or in a business which brings him in a considerable gain. Workmen are continually necessary to work with the capital and produce the surplus value which the capitalist receives as dividends, profit, gain, ground rent and so on to his heart's content. Workmen must be made use of so that the capital may not only remain intact but increase and furnish the owner with an income.

But the conditions under which the workmen are made use of are not created by the individual capitalist or employer, but by the state of the labor market, and the general conditions of production. And the most Christian employer can pay no more than the heathen, the free-thinker or the Jew.

Let us suppose that a philanthropic manufacturer should pay his workmen much higher wages and insure them other favorable conditions of labor which they do not have in other places. What would be the inevitable consequence? The good man would no longer be a match for competition, and he would soon—very soon, too—see before him the alternative, either to pay his workmen as badly as his competitors pay theirs, or wind up his business.

It is capitalism which prescribes conditions in our present society. To these conditions even the individual capitalist employer is subjected, whatever may be his own private inclination: Capitalism compels the capitalist to be cruel and brutal. Capitalism makes out of workmen the living appendages of machines.

But SOCIALISM, the aim of which is the ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM, will make the laborer a man once more. How? By withdrawing capital from individual control and making it the common property of the whole people. By making society master of its social means of existence and thus giving it a chance to fit the productions of goods to its necessities, instead of fitting its necessities to the despotism of capital. By freeing the capitalist from the necessity of being a tyrant to his workmen, and the workmen from the necessity of selling themselves to the capitalist for starvation wages and sacrificing their human dignity to capitalistic profit.

And the good Christian paper calls this aim of the Socialists the lowering of men to the level of brute beasts!

Ye pious humbugs, consider the horrible conditions under which thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow men rot away in the midst of our "Christian civilization." And then tell us, who has ground down these wretches to the level of beasts. Only Socialism can help these unfortunate. Present society has nothing for them but disgust and suspicion—the prison and the gallows.

Workmen of all nations and all denominations, throw off your prejudices! Be strong! Be fearless! Be free! and even you may be happy, and your descendants will surely be happy.

a factor in Holland and its growth in the Scandinavian countries, especially in Denmark and Sweden, is simply wonderful. France has today more Socialists than ever, in spite (or because) of the many Socialist parties. Italy makes excellent progress. Even Russia and the Balkan countries are awakening. Only England hangs back in the procession for reasons into which we do not care to enter. Otherwise there is no part of the civilized world in which the Socialists are not disintegrating the fabric of the social system and hastening the downfall of capitalism.

This is by far the worst theatrical season, so far as road attractions are concerned, that has been experienced in twenty years, the number of stranded companies approaching three far, almost 200. Stock organizations appear to be the only ones that have made any money, and as a consequence new stock companies are being put in every large city between the coasts to play at popular prices.—Dispatch in Milwaukee Journal.

This is a queer sign of the "unprecedented prosperity." Is it not?

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the government of India regarding the Australian bill prohibiting postal contracts unless only while labor is employed on the mail steamships. The chamber points out that 70,000 Lacon seamen and firemen are employed on mail steamships and that these men are likely to be gravely injured by the bill. It is intimated that it is possible that the British government may intervene to secure a modification of the bill.

At the expense of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati thousands of buttons are being distributed among workmen bearing the legends: "I am an American boxer," and "Keep the Chinese in China." The button shows an American workman knocking a Chinaman across the Pacific ocean. A well-known labor leader stated that the Federation is prepared to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to aid the movement. A series of public lectures will be given by the council, at which the question of coolie labor will be discussed.

tropolis on Lake Michigan, where there are many class-conscious and clear-cut orators who can quote from Carl Marx's immortal "Manifesto;" "Workmen of all countries, unite," and still have two or three Socialist parties, besides six or seven factions and the Anarchists on top. But speaking of quoting—a learned man like Comrade Simons ought to quote Bernstein correctly.

Bernstein never declared "The means are everything and the end is nothing" unless he wanted to smoke genuine Havana cigars. What Bernstein really said is: "The end-alm, whatever it may be, is nothing to me; the movement is everything." ("Ich gestehe es offen, ich habe fuer das was man gemeinhin unter 'Endziel des Socialismus' versteht unseroerendentlich wenig Sinn und Interesse. DIESES ZIEL, was immer es sei, IST MIRGAR NICHTS, DIE BEWEGUNG ALLES.")—Neue Zeit 1877-90, Vol. I, page 550.) By the word "MOVEMENT" Bernstein understands, as he states, social progress, political and economic agitation and organization for the accomplishment of this progress.

So you see, Comrade Simons, we are not going to chase "after patches," but agitate, organize and fight for social progress and the "new garment." And Socialism requires thinkers not "servants." So we will serve nobody, not even those who claim that they represent the only orthodox Socialism. And while we explain to the proletariat and to everybody else that according to our light Democratic Socialism must mark the next phase of our civilization, if civilization is to survive—we also explain that Socialism will not come as a heavenly gift or at any stated date. We propose continuous work in meetings, newspapers, trades unions, municipalities, legislatures, etc., in which work we will be glad to notice and to rejoice over every little amelioration, every betterment in the condition of the millions of the proletariat. And since all this may also require finally some work with the shotgun, we advocate private ownership and practice with this public utility. And those "populists" in British Columbia no doubt stand upon the same platform, only they cannot express it so precisely. They will in a few years.

How about the clear-cut, uncompromising, scientific, class conscious, revolutionary and shocked Socialists of Chicago?

As to the controversy regarding second class mail matter, this paper has criticised the postal department very severely. But we ought to hear the other side. The deficit in the postal department is now about four million dollars annually. This deficit—so claim the postal authorities—would not only entirely disappear, but the department would also have a large surplus which could be used for the extension of free mail delivery if it was not for the abuse of the so-called "second class" or "pound rate" mail matter. Under the law, newspapers and periodicals, when transmitted through the mails, are prepaid by the publishers at the uniform rate of one cent a pound. The amount of such matter now carried and distributed by the service has grown to be 60 per cent. of the whole volume of the postal business. Yet less than 4 per cent. of the government's total income is derived from second-class matter. The postal department has proved that the pound-rate privilege is abused to an enormous extent, and that more than one-half of the printed matter is purely of an advertising or commercial nature—every larger commercial or publishing house issuing a "paper" to advertise its goods or its books. Now there can be no doubt that all of these do not belong in the field of legitimate journalism or periodical literature, and hundreds of such publications have been suppressed of late—among them our own Milwaukee Vorwarts Library, which when we sift the thing to the bottom, can hardly be considered a newspaper, and neither can Kerr's Library in Chicago. But the way the third assistant postmaster-general, Edwin C. Madden, went at this very necessary reform showed ignorance and much animus against the labor movement. Madden also took away the second-class mail privilege from Wilshire's magazine because it was used as a medium to advertise H. Gaylord Wilshire, and he (Madden) made a complete ass of himself when he tried to show that the subscription list of the Appeal to Reason was largely fictitious. But otherwise it is only fair to say that there were, hundreds of capitalistic advertising publications suppressed for every single Socialist or trades union paper that was bothered at all. With the exception of Wilshire's Magazine—Wilshire made no bold fight, but went to Canada as a martyr—not a single Socialist paper lost its second-class mail privilege. And it goes without saying, that if the postal authorities wanted to hit the Socialist press for its opinions, they would single out such thoroughly class conscious and clear-cut Socialist papers as the Social Democratic Herald, the Worker and the Workers' Call to begin with—not to mention the Anarchist organs like John Most's Freiheit and Isaak's Free Society, which all enjoy the second-class mail privilege.

Still, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the recent outcry made by the Socialist press and Socialists all over the country in defense of Wilshire and Weyland did some good. But stronger influences are at work against Edwin C. Madden. The recent attempts of the postal department to enforce a more rigid classification has caused a good deal of friction among numerous manufacturers and business men. They are up in arms against Madden, and that he has also tried to bother a few Socialist publications will not save him. His goose is cooked.

In Milwaukee, we are not afraid that the Populists will ever carry Chicago. The Republicans may, the Democrats will, but the Populists—never. They may under one name or the other try the trick in Cleveland, St. Louis, Kalamazoo or Oshkosh, but never in the metropolis.

William Waldorf Astor, who derives an income of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 from property in New York and lives in England, has given \$50,000 to an English rifle association. How we do hate the memory of Benedict Arnold!

One Sign of Prosperity.

A remarkable dinner was that in honor of the woman who had charge of the Porto Rico exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. It was served to ten people at a cost of \$100 a plate. One of the dishes—barsch a la polonaise—was the Polish national soup, a dish that takes six days to prepare. Much of that time is consumed in making ready the stock. This is done by fermenting the juice of red beets, which gives the rich crimson tint to the finished soup. Into this is introduced the following extraordinary combination: Fresh pork, Frankfurter sausages, knuckles of veal, beef, ducks, cabbage, mushrooms, carrots, etc.

Another and decidedly new dish at this dinner—cressons du Japon sautes au beurre—was made from a new tuber imported from France, but originally grown in Japan. This somewhat resembles the oyster plant in appearance, and in flavor suggests both celery and artichokes. Fillets of young bear and a salad Romaine et coeurs d'artichauts were other features. This salad required an enormous number of French artichokes, as any the hearts were used, served with rum in Roman salad fashion.

Immense seedless English hothouse grapes steeped in Muraschino and served in tiny shells of ice were another delicacy. Baneless quail were also served, stuffed with pate de foie gras. The birds were first turned inside out and the bones extracted; then, being returned, the birds were filled with the livers. The ices appeared in the shells of land turtles. One of the wines used was the last of its vintage, Thorndyke No. 7, 1890, and at \$20 a bottle added materially to the bill of costs.

The menu cards at this feast were autumn leaves—oak leaves—with the names printed in gold. The other cards were of hirsch bark, the moss and lichen being left on the back. The table was hewn from a block of wood and the top was left uncovered, save for the centerpiece of moss and green orchids. Imbedded in the moss and flowers were tiny electric lights, and these electric lights bloomed all over the room and furnished the only light.

The floor of the room—the Empire room at Delmonico's—was spread with moss and scattered with autumn leaves, and its sides were lined with pine trees, while the ceiling was overlaid with vines and interlacing branches, so that the place seemed a woodland glade. The chairs, which were constructed of the branches of birch trees, were taken away an souvaires.—New York Times.

There! Finally we have a sure sign that somebody or somebodies have "prosperity" and are enjoying it. But it is ten to one that the same bodies had the SAME prosperity during the "hard times" from 1893-97 and were enjaying it then.

The Chicago teachers have acquired great glory by organizing and instituting legal proceedings against rich corporations and great tax-dodgers in Chicago. The teachers are in a fair way of compelling those millionaire Anarchists not only to pay millions of taxes every year, but also to reimburse the city for taxes evaded during the past twenty years. All this has caused the admiration and the envy of the schoolmasters and school-mistresses of Milwaukee. They got Miss Margaret Halsey to come to the state convention here to tell them how it was done. They listened and applauded. And last week they held a meeting and decided to start a similar organization. And where was the meeting held? At the clubroom of the Hotel Pfister. Mr. Pfister is the home director and representative of the Street Railway Company and other large corporations that are accused of tax-dodging. Mr. Pfister is also one of the main Republican bosses of Wisconsin.

By reading this, who is not reminded of the following lines of the immortal Shakespeare. Sung the joiner, Snout the tinker and Bottom the weaver are playing the story of Pyramus and Thisbe before the duke. A lion is to scare Thisbe:

ENTER LION AND MOONSHINE.
Lion—"You, ladies, you, whose gentle hearts do fear
The smallest monstrous mouse that
creeps on floor,
They now perchance, both quake and tremble here,
When lion rough in wildest rage doth roar.
Then know, that it is I, one Snug the joiner."

In lion's fell
For, if I should as lion come in strife
Into this place, 'twere pity on your life."
Thisbe—"A very gentle beast, and of a good conscience."
Demetrius—"The very best of a beast, my lord, that e'er I saw."
Lysander—"This lion is a very fox for his valour."
Thisbe—"True, and a goose for his discretion."
—Midsummer Night's Dream, Act 5, Scene 1.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
444 STATE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Telephone 433 Bank.

EDITOR: VICTOR L. BENDER. A. S. EDWARDS.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, \$5.00. Six months, \$3.00. No paper sent to any one on credit. If without having subscribed, you send it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and so bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$10.00.

180 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 181 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-Office as Second-Class Matter, Aug. 30, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1902.

HERALDRIES.

There is much agitation going on, which seems to have its rise in official circles, for the governmental acquirement of the telegraph lines. It has even been announced that \$200,000,000 will be appropriated by Congress for this purpose. And, incidentally, that bonds bearing interest will be issued as a part of the deal. It is singular that this agitation should follow so quickly upon the heels of Marconi's success with wireless telegraphy. Socialists will not be slow to point out that if telegraphy without wires is a fact ready for practical application, it is quite unnecessary for the government to buy a million tons more or less of useless wire and several million sticks of wood upon which the wire is strung. If the administration contemplates any such scheme, it ought to be swept into oblivion with Roosevelt (who it is said, favors the robbery) in close proximity to "Uncle Sam's" big boot at the broadest part of his anatomy.

In a room bare of furniture, in a ramshackle tenement of Brooklyn, a woman with a four-month-old child on her breast died on New Year's day of starvation. She was Mrs. Mary Gallin. Her husband, James, had been out of work for months and the last piece of furniture in the house had been pawned for food. A policeman had heard that the family was in trouble and entered the house just in time to see the woman die. The babe was waiting upon her breast and the husband and four half-grown children crunched on the floor. The children will be coddled awhile by some aid society, then sent to the country, perhaps to Pennsylvania mines to swarm with the breaker-boys like rats in a pit; or to some New England factory to wear their lives out enriching prodigal descendants of Mayflower Pilgrims.

The Denver Daily News, in an editorial reviewing the present political and economic situation, declares that "the greatest conflict the world has ever seen is before us," and concludes with the following significant words: "One of the ends of this struggle will be to set the wage-slave free. There is no good of shutting our eyes to this phase of the question. This is a fundamental principle. Any man has a right to that which he produces or its exact equivalent. If he is forced to give to another a portion of his product, in that far he is a slave. Statistics prove that labor produces several times the amount it receives in return as wages. We need no further proof of this than the fabulous fortunes the exploiters of the people build up."

A far-seeing and well-informed man in the commercial world is Marshall Field. In a recent interview he said: "In regard to American prosperity, I believe we are almost at high tide. I do not believe that the export trade will be maintained to the extent it has been for the last eighteen months." And as soon as the interview was out the scared newspaper managers went after opinions from lesser lights in the world of trade to offset Field's "pessimism." President Fagan of the First National Bank, however, said: "We have had too much faith in the future and have discounted it too liberally."

Here is a harrowing story from Germany: From Berlin it is reported that great distress prevails among the farmers. Many of them are flocking to the cities to obtain food. Some have been compelled to eat pet dogs to escape starvation. Things have reached such an extremity, the cable says, that the authorities at the village of Geben are seriously considering a proposition to open a dog butchery in order to properly prepare the carcasses for consumption. When the people awake to a sense of their helplessness under capitalism, such a condition will be impossible.

Senator Mason of Illinois has been kind enough to say to Chicago Labor representatives that he favors a bill to deny a man the right of trial by jury, "which," he says, "is granted him by the constitution." He thinks a special act would do the trick. And the Chicago labor representatives are jubilant and will hang Mason's latest picture in all their lodge rooms. But Billy does not tell why the injunction judges who are owed by corporations, will not be able to deny a workman rights under a special act just as readily as they have done it under the constitution.

A youth who had been kept in an Illinois reformatory nearly five years for a boyish offense, had was thereby made a criminal through the co-operation of the state and capitalistic concerns that get the labor of boys free, pleaded with the judge to send him to Joliet, where there is some hope, "for there is none," said he, "at Pontiac." But the law would not permit the judge to grant the boy's prayer and he was sent back to Pontiac to create profits for the state's masters—the capitalists. Great is a state that can mete out no better treatment to its youth!

By the competition of the rich to outbid each other for the possession of rare paintings, old man Raphael, who put upon canvas all sorts of improbable and impossible things, has been placed at the head of the list of great artists. J. P. Morgan has just paid \$500,000 for the painter's "Madonna." It is a case of easy money, acquired by sanctified larceny, and is clearly indicative of the rise of American artistic taste. If the common people who admire Madonnas are real good, they shall have an opportunity of seeing Morgan's at a dollar a head.

It is said that Mayor Low has decided on a policy of economy—we knew he'd do something like that—by cutting the salary account and discharging useless officials. In this way it is hoped that a saving of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be effected. Here is a hint for Mayor Harrison. He might be able to cover the school deficit by stopping payment on salaries that are not earned and discharging a whole brigade of useless political loafers in the Chicago municipal departments. Will he? That's another horse.

Foreign powers take notice: The army of the United States now comprises 225 vessels in commission, available for the business of killing men and destroying property, you understand, and sixty vessels under construction, a total of 285 men-of-war. See? Don't you step on our corn! Besides these battleships, we have a round eighty-five millions of people—mostly fools for permitting such folly—to draw on for soldiers.

The new mayor of New York, Seth Low, paragon of civic virtue, quintessence of goodness, incarnation of patriotism, has announced that his office hours are from 11 to 12:30 and from 1:30 to 3; that is a working day of three hours. In a little while we shall hear something about the burden of public office, an overworked mayor and a vacation in Europe.

While the corporations are grabbing up coal lands in 50,000 acre lots, the poor of Chicago are waging warfare over the possession of waste packing cases to keep them warm. Three hundred women and children the other day fought to get possession of a few broken boards which a manufacturer wanted, removed from his premises. It's an inspiring picture all round.

Agents of a manufacturing company at Springfield, Ill., wrecked a street car loaded with some of its non-union workmen and the company is now suing the strikers for \$50,000 damages. The suit comes as a complete surprise to the striking workmen, who have learned that capitalists have effective methods to turn public sympathy and win a strike.

Some weeks ago, when Gage's retirement from the treasury was announced, The Herald ventured to say that a new and powerful banking institution was incubating. The report is now current that after a two month's vacation in Europe, Gage will start in New York an international bank and thus carry out one of his pet projects.

"Society circles," in Burlington, Ia., have been "surprised and shocked" to learn that a prominent and rich woman, who "has shone socially for a number of years" in that community, has married a "common mechanic." Wouldn't that "jar you?" The idea of a woman marrying a socially useful man instead of a damphouse dude!

Census Reports on Manufactures.

The bulletins on manufactures, issued by the census bureau, show up some rather disturbing facts to those who have been insisting, with President Roosevelt, that the average workman has never been so well off as now.

Bulletin No. 105 for Oregon shows that the individual wage for 1900 was \$570, while in 1900 it was \$483—a decrease of \$87 in ten years. Yet the average product for each wage-earner was \$60 more in 1900 than in 1890.

Bulletin No. 107 for Colorado gives the average wage in manufactures in 1900 as \$651, or \$38 less than in 1890.

Bulletin No. 115, for Kansas manufactures, shows an average wage per man in 1900 of \$455, compared with \$470 in 1890—a decrease of \$15 in ten years.

Going East to Connecticut, Bulletin No. 108, the individual wage of the workers in 1900 was \$468, as against \$487—a decrease of \$19 in ten years.

Again coming West, Bulletin No. 114, for Iowa, also dealing with manufactures, gives an average wage in 1900 of \$408, compared with \$400 in 1890—a single increase of \$8 in ten years; but it shows also that the individual surplus product in 1900 was \$575, against \$496 in 1890.

The bulletin for Illinois shows an average decrease per man employed in manufactures of \$25, from \$510 in 1890 to \$485 in 1900.

Superintendent of Census Merriam's reports, so far, give the lie to Roosevelt's contention, as well as to that of the whole brood of assinine apologists for capitalism.

The War for Freedom.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The country we inhabit is generally supposed to have been in a state of peace since the close of the Civil war, excepting the brief period required to push the Spaniards out of the Western continent. And yet this man of so-called peace more than a score of bloody battles have been fought on American soil. In every one of which the working class were beaten to the earth, notwithstanding their outnumbered their conquerors and despoilers at least ten to one, and notwithstanding in each case they asked but a modest concession that represented but a tithe of what they were justly entitled to.

To recall the bloody scenes in the Tennessee mountains, the horrors of Idaho, the tragedies of Virden, Pana, Buffalo, Chicago, Homestead, Luttrell, Leadville, St. Louis and many others, is quite enough to chill the heart of a man who has such an organ, and yet above the cloud and smoke of battle there shines forever the bow of promise; and however fierce the struggle and gloomy the outlook, it is never obscured to the brave, self-reliant soul who knows that history is but must crown the cause of labor.

Thousands have fallen before the fire of the enemy and thousands more are doubtless doomed to share the same fate, but

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is e'er won."

The struggle in this and other lands by the sons of toil is a struggle between classes which in some form or other has been waged since primitive man first captured and enslaved his weaker fellow being. Through all the long, dark night of history the man who toiled has been in fetters, and though today they are invisible, they yet bind him as severely in wage slavery as if forged of steel.

How the millions toil and produce! How they suffer and are despised! Is the earth forever to be a dungeon to them? Are their offspring always to be food for misery?

These are questions that confront the working men of day and a few of them at least understand the nature of the struggle, are conscious of their class interests and are striving with all their energy to close up the ranks and conquer their freedom by the solidarity of labor.

In this war for freedom the organized men in the Western states have borne a conspicuous and honorable part. They have, in fact, maintained better conditions on the whole than generally prevail, and this they have done under a fire that would have reduced less courageous and determined men. But notwithstanding their organized resistance, they must perceive that in common with all others who work for wages they are losing ground before the march of capitalism.

It requires no specially sensitive nature to feel the tightening of the coils, nor prophetic vision to see the doom of labor in control of the capitalist class. In government and the shotted guns of the government are aimed at the working class. They point in but one direction. In no other way could the capitalists maintain their class supremacy. Court injunctions paralyze but one class. In fact, the government of the United States today has but one vital function and that is to keep the exploited class in subjection.

Labor unions, most of them with antiquated methods, are inadequate to cope with the enemy in a crisis, and when the smoke of battle clears away their members are left in reality but a pagan civilization dominated by the great law of the jungle.—W. A. Vrooman.

The Glass Struggle.

Many shoemakers of London, England, have been thrown out of work because of overproduction.

The Indiana Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a Chinese exclusion law and in favor of free school books.

A proposition is under consideration by organized labor at Indianapolis to build a \$35,000 labor temple.

Tom Mann, the British labor agitator, is now in New Zealand. He says the labor movement in Great Britain is held back on account of the Boer war.

The striking ironworkers of San Francisco have given another point by the resumption of work in the Vulcan Iron works, under the nine-hour day.

The chamber points out that 70,000 Lascars seamen and firemen are employed on mail steamships and that these men are likely to be gravely injured by the bill.

For the first time in the history of the trade in Williamsport, the harbors of that city were empty, recently. This was due to New Year's day. This is due to the union's influence.

The Bengal chamber of commerce has addressed the government of India regarding the Australian bill, prohibiting postal contracts unless white labor is employed on the mail steamships.

About 800 persons out of employment and demanding bread began a riot at Vienna, Austria, recently. They were dispersed by the police. Sixteen of the rioters were injured.

The employees of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction company have signed a new scale of wages, to last a year, securing an increase of 5 cents a day. The men have been receiving \$1.05 a day.

The Mexican government has issued an order that all railway employees coming in contact with the public shall be able to speak Spanish well enough to deal directly with the passengers. It will principally affect Pullman car employees.

The Texas Penitentiary board has decided to buy a 2500 acre plantation and employ the state convicts in raising sugar cane. This will remove all convict labor from railroads and other contract employment.

The organized butchers of New York city are taking steps to prevent the repeal of the law requiring the closing of markets on Sunday. It is feared that such action will be taken at the coming session of the Legislature.

The Central Federated union of New York passed a resolution demanding to know who Gompers represented in Hanover peace conference. St. Louis unions are also resolving that they will have nothing to do with the comedy.

The parliamentary committee of the British Trade Union Congress is considering the question of altering the rules of the unions so as to protect their benevolent funds against legal decisions like those in the Taff Vale and other cases.

The fight in the Dayton labor movement has reached the courts. The Allied Metal Mechanics were expelled from the Trades Council for refusing to boycott the National Cash Register company. For publishing the facts the Montgomery County Reporter, the as-

strangers in quest of a job. Every battle that has been fought teaches the one lesson, that the workers must unite upon class-conscious ground, that they must vote as one against every capitalist candidate even though he be their best personal friend; that they must nominate socialist candidates upon a platform that recognizes clearly and declares unequivocally in favor of their interests and stand by them until they make their own class the governing class and abolish the wage system and the countless crimes that follow in its train; that they must make their class the only class essential to modern society, the governing class, which means the abolition of class rule and wage slavery and the inauguration of the reign of freedom.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind.

The Struggle for Existence.

Science finds in this struggle a law of evolution and calls it natural selection, and tells of the "survival of the fittest." Every living creature is plunged at birth into a battle for life. In the general melee those best adapted to escape by superior means of defense or to conquer by superior methods of attack survive and transmit their superiority to posterity. By struggle and conflict nature perfects her work.

Men begin life by following the example of nature and are enticed into a struggling, fighting career. From some booming battle to battleship, from some blinding furnace, his path has been one of universal warfare and competition in which force and fraud were the means of conquest and the weakest were crushed to the wall. This principle entered into every department of life. In politics, society, industry, commerce, education, the struggle is on. The struggle for the mastery of the world is the struggle for the mastery of the individual. This principle is proclaimed in every word and horn, every claw and fang of creation. The identity of this struggle in human and in animal life is evident in competition for food, for mates, for power. What it is in lower life, no salmon has a title deed to the Fraser with power to send to the Arctic the poor little disinterested fish who do stand in with the government or hold mortgages on the creeks. Men enter into such a competition with enormous advantages and some miserably and hopelessly handicapped. The result must be as the battle of naked Indians with machine guns. The terms of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The result of the struggle for existence in human life, according to the social Darwinists, is a struggle for the survival of the fittest. A civilization may be developed by his method. Weapons of warfare may be perfected. Ingenious inventions may recruit the rank of the unemployed, intellectual life may be brilliant, art may adorn cities with beauty, wealth may accumulate, yet such a civilization may be only a pagan civilization dominated by the great law of the jungle.—W. A. Vrooman.

SOCIALISM AS A STAGE OF CIVILIZATION

By ISADOR LADOFF.

The economic fabric of society forms the understructure of civilization. The civilization of an agricultural nation, for instance, must necessarily differ materially from the civilization of an industrial nation and the last from that of tribes leading (with herds of cattle) a nomadic life in the prairies. The hunting expeditions of the American Indians were a form of social labor, organized according to a certain plan. The tools of production (arms, etc.) and products of labor (the killed animals) constituted social property. All the investigators of the primitive life of the aborigines of America agree in the statement that the economic structure of the Indian community put its stamp on the spiritual features of its members, that it modified their method of thinking, guided their emotions, directed their mutual interrelations, shaped their family, molded their esthetic tastes, developed their philosophy of life and determined their code of morals.

Among the first European settlers of North America the so-called SIMPLE production of commodities prevailed. The producers worked independently of each other with their own tools and raw materials. The product of the work constituted their individual property. Social relations, however, were quite complex and excluded the possibility of direct exchange of commodities between the members of the community. The commodities had to be disposed of on the open market as VALUES by a class of middlemen called merchants. The last received for their services—as distributors of commodities—so-called PROFIT, by selling goods at a higher price than that paid by them to the producer.

This economic structure of the colonial life formed the basis of the MERCHANT stage of civilization in the United States. Commodities, as exchange values or wares, began to play the part of social-economic FESTIVITIES dominating their own makers—the producer (see "Capital"). Wealth—the sum total of products of human labor—disembodied itself in the hands of the capitalist. The CLASSICAL school of economists considered the creation of NATIONAL WEALTH as the main function of society, and left the fate of its producer almost entirely out of consideration. The stage of civilization in the United States, to that of a moderate police officer, its climax of wisdom was concentrated in the maxim of LET ALONE. The fetishism of wealth developed with the transformation of the SIMPLE production into MANUFACTURE and the introduction of socialized production or CAPITALISM.

Under the system of simple production the laborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production and of the product. The capitalist system rent asunder the connection between labor and property. Socialized production, called capitalism, turned the PRODUCER into a NON-POSSESSOR, a proletarian, while it turned over all the treasures of the world to the non-producer—the capitalist.

The middleman of the period of simple production succeeded in cutting off a considerable slice of the earnings of the individual laborer in the shape of profit, by selling the ware on the market for profit. The modern capitalist turned the

social conditions of production into chains of wage-slavery. CAPITALISM itself being a SOCIAL RELATION, a passing historical category, the last stage of development of the mercantile civilization. The lightning influence of this stage of civilization on human life is well recognized by all modern thinkers, scientists and philanthropists.

Capitalism disintegrates the family of the proletarian, drives his daughter to sexual slavery, sends his child into the factory, to lower the wages to the point of starvation, puts a premium on cunning and unscrupulous exploitation of man by man, breeds crime, encourages hostility between classes and nations, and degrades human labor to the role of a mere commodity.

The present civilization, with its reckless, wasteful and uncontrolled individualistic proclivities, must necessarily lead to an age of moral decay and deep pessimism of the masses. The middle class reformers claim that we have too much civilization; in other words, preach a return to the stage of simple production. Critical Socialism rejects the very idea of "progressing backward," as impossible if it were desirable and undesirable if it were possible. "The remedy for the evils of civilization is more civilization," as Morris says. "The mode of appropriation has to be adapted to the mode of production. SOCIAL APPROPRIATION has to go hand in hand with SOCIAL PRODUCTION. Only from that moment will men make their own history with full consciousness," says F. Engels; "by from that moment will the Social forces set into motion by them produce the results desired by them in a larger and larger measure. IT IS THE LEAP OF HUMANITY FROM THE DOMAINS OF NECESSITY INTO THE REALM OF FREEDOM."

The capitalist civilization has to make place for Socialistic civilization, its antithesis. There can be no more emphasis on the indictment of our present civilization than that pronounced by Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago: "Civilization is a miserably crude experiment until it is possible for each member of society to command food and clothing and shelter and surplus and leisure enough to permit progressive and all-sided expansion of manhood. Civilization is still further a failure until each member of society knows the rational ends to which the material elements of welfare should be made the means, and until each member of society is rationally using abundant material wealth for attainment of complete life."

Yes, our capitalist stage of civilization is a miserably crude experiment, nothing else. Socialism has to be supplanted by Socialism in order that it could be possible for each member of society to command food and clothing and shelter and surplus and leisure enough to permit progressive and all-sided expansion of manhood, and womanhood also as add. The present anarchistic, lawless, wasteful and rapacious economic system rather a sorry apology for a system has to make place for a rational, conservative and constructive system of society, based on the principles of modern ethics and justice in human relations.

THE STRICKEN FIELD OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

The following graphic account of intensifying economic conditions in England, by Frederick A. McKenzie of Northampton, appeared in the Chicago American:

Northampton, Eng., Dec. 10. Northampton is today the stricken field of the American invasion of England. The great international conflicts of the future, we have often been told, are to be fought, not with cartridges, shells and bayonets, but with bread. Northampton is realizing the truth of this. Its industries have been one of the great points of attack by the American invaders. To-day its people are face to face with a grave industrial crisis.

There is no strike, there is no real trouble, but the matters and men are alike suffering from sheer lack of employment. Markets which were once thronged with American orders which once kept their factories busy and profitable to the swifter and more toilsome workers of New England. The Australian market, which was once almost wholly English, now obtains its supplies from the United States. The South African market, once the source of considerable profit, now gives them little but empty order forms. Even in England itself the American shoe has come everywhere. One large Northampton firm, owning many shops over England, which formerly made its own boots in this borough, has a large part of them from across the Atlantic.

Factories are working half and third time. Whole streets are desolate and almost empty. Girls who were six months ago in receipt of good wages are now receiving on an average earnings of half a dollar a week. Alas! for the girl who at this time is the poorest of her own! The well-to-do manufacturers are helping as best they can, but most of the really needy are too proud to accept charity.

Yesterday a man was brought before the justices for smashing the windows of a shoe shop. "Yes," he said, when taxed with the offense, "I did break them, because I was hard up. I have got nothing to eat and nowhere to go; what is a fellow to do? I could be better in prison; send me there." And they sent him.

On Wednesday last the town culled a meeting to consider the situation. One man, formerly in a factory and leader of the mob, spoke of the American invasion, though the mayor himself was in the chair. "You have either to find work for the unemployed," he said, "or you must take upon yourselves the more serious responsibility of introducing into the town a regiment of soldiers to keep the men in order. There are times when patience is a crime; this is one of them. 'We have food' is our cry, and we mean to have it."

A fortnight ago a mob of hungry men two hundred strong went up to the gate of the workhouse and clamored and shouted and cursed at the guardians inside. They climbed over the gates and got in there. They could find no work to get with the guardians, who had done and are doing their best to help them, but they were hungry, and your hungry man is not a good reasoner. "Work or bread," they cried, and the cry may be turned at any moment to "Bread or blood!"

Yet the Northampton workers refuse to recognize that they have sustained more than the most temporary reverse. Their factories are now full of American machinery. Their storehouses are filled with American leather. As American leather factories, perhaps the largest in England, which have been recently set up there is flourishing almost alone among Northampton businesses. Their own shops are selling American boots and royalties go steadily and in large quantities from this shoe-making center to the English agents of the American shoe machinery owners.

Northampton has long been the great shoe center of England. Its untidy have taken all the prizes for technical perfection. The beauty of its work in the old lines has been universally admitted. It cannot believe that another land has come in and taken from it which it long regarded as its own.

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Socialism Abroad.

The German Emperor is getting nervous. He has prohibited the circulation of the Austrian Socialist paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, in Germany for two years.

The Social Democrats of Germany had succeeded in obtaining up to December 20 as many as 2,500,000 signatures to their petitions against the new proposed taxes on food. It is not improbable, however, that with the help of the Catholic Center the government may carry the measure. But it is quite certain that this will largely increase the Socialist vote at the next general election.

The Social Democrat of London, England, in the December number has an article by A. M. Simpson on "The Socialist Movement in America."

There is a small party in Belgium of Catholic priests, the Abbe Dnens. One of his adherents, M. Plancher, has just been prosecuted at Bruges, in Flanders. He had said that, though the people could not now hope to fight successfully against the army, yet there were other means which might be used, such as blowing up railways, etc., instigating the action of the Boers in the Transvaal. After a trial lasting two days, M. Plancher was acquitted, and this is considered a victory for the Democrats, and as likely to hasten the advent of universal suffrage.

At special election for member of Parliament in the district of Halmstad, in

Sweden, the candidate of the Socialists won the day.

Socialist members of city council at Bilbao, Spain, found that physicians do not respond promptly to call of sick people who are poor. Result, public medical service was established.

Socialism has taken root in Finland despite disfranchisement of workers, the election in Helsingfors having resulted in a victory for the Socialists, who gained a seat for the first time.

Socialists of Japan don't propose to suppress the army, but they are making in Yokohama and resolved that they will carry on their propaganda despite all obstacles.

A most remarkable election has just taken place to fill a vacancy in the council of Berlin. The total vote cast in the district was 2430. Of this number the Socialist candidate received 200 votes and his old party opponent just 10.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT

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SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

Central Committee Meeting.

The central committee met on the evening of Monday, January 6, and from the interest shown in the proceedings of the evening by the large number of new delegates, together with the gratifying reports from all parts of the city showing accessions of new members, it is very clear that the Socialist movement in the city is making wonderful headway.

Comrade T. H. Westphal was chosen chairman of the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and an error was pointed out in that the representation accorded to the different wards to the city convention was not stated correctly. The representation being one delegate at large and an additional delegate for every fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast at the last general election.

Two new branches were reported as having been organized, one in the First ward with six members and a branch in the Nineteenth ward with seventeen members.

The Woodworkers' union No. 115 sent in a communication stating that they had elected two delegates to the city convention, John Hager and William Coleman.

Comrade Westphal, who recently came from Chicago, reported that he had succeeded in forming a branch in the First ward. He asked that the organizing of such branch be approved by the central committee.

Comrade Anderson of the convention committee reported the progress of the convention. He announced that the committee on convention would meet on next Sunday morning at 10 a. m. at 318 State street.

Comrade Melms of the fair committee reported that a very fine programme was being made up for each day of the fair. Comrade Melms announced that the ladies interested in the fair would hold a meeting on the afternoon of January 23 at the Freie Gemeinde hall.

On motion it was decided to have only one musical play during the fair. Some clever amateur artists will also be heard.

Comrade Heath of the state executive board brought up the matter of having a number of badges made for use in the approaching campaign.

The matter of securing a suitable hall for different bodies connected with the party was discussed and on motion the chairman appointed as a committee to inquire for a suitable hall.

Comrade Doerfler stated that inasmuch as he had been elected state literary agent he thought it well that he resign the city literary agency.

Some of the delegates reported that in a number of instances members had moved from one branch to another while in arrears. The matter was discussed and on motion it was ordered that a notice be inserted in the Social Democratic Herald calling on secretaries of branches to be particular in accounting such members.

Comrades Rooney and Harbicht brought up the matter of assisting the Herald by securing lists of guarantors who would agree to assist by handing in a given number of subscriptions monthly or its equivalent in cash or advertising. The matter was discussed by the comrades present and on motion the entire central committee was made a general committee to accomplish the work, while Comrade Harbicht was elected secretary.

Comrade Kleist of the Twentieth ward said that his branch desired that literature be at the fair for the coming campaign and on motion Comrade Kleist was appointed a committee of one to select and submit suitable pamphlets for free distribution.

Comrade Budgett complained that the meetings of the central committee were opened too late and on motion it was decided to open the meeting at 8 p. m. promptly.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

E. H. ROONEY, Secretary.

Women Socialists, Attention!

There will be a meeting of all ladies interested in Socialism and the labor press, at Freie Gemeinde hall, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of January 23, for the purpose of organizing the committee work and making other preparations for the fair and the meeting to be held during the week beginning February 24. A full attendance of all ladies in sympathy with labor and the cause of Socialism is desired.

Local Agitation Fund.

Socialist Messenger	\$100.00
Active Factory, 400	4.00
Hi. Seed, etc.	1.00
W. G.	1.00
A. Mahke	1.00
Per capita	5.00
H. M.	2.00
E. Elischer	2.00
Proceeds of entertainment	100.00
Cash on hand	\$233.00

J. DOERFLER, Treas.

GENERAL NOTES.

The temple building fund in Chicago up to December 31 amounted to \$236.50.

New Jersey Socialists held a state convention January 1.

The Clarion of Haverhill, Mass., has suspended publication.

Philadelphia comrades have opened state and city headquarters at 1022 Arch street.

Max Hayes of Cleveland has been elected national committeeman from Ohio.

Bohemian Socialists of Chicago held a convention and decided to join the Socialist party.

Oklahoma will put a territorial organizer in the field and is getting ready for an aggressive campaign.

The national committee has issued local charters to Yuma, Ariz.; Barke, Ida.; and Hennessey, Okla.

Comrade Seymour Stedman is announced to speak at the Central Y. M. C. A. rooms, Chicago, Thursday, March 6, on "Socialism—What It Is?"

The Oklahoma Socialist promises a surprise in the way of a largely increased Socialist vote and says that territory is a hot-bed of Socialism.

Rev. John J. Spouse, a Baptist minister of St. Charles, Mich., has been cast out of his pulpit and the church for preaching Socialism.

The local union of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers International has elected John Hager and William Coleman as delegates to the city convention.

There will be an agitation meeting in the Second ward, January 17, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut, Dr. Barckman will deliver a lecture in German.

Milwaukee Social Democrats had an opportunity to meet and extend the hand of comradeship last Sunday to Comrade H. J. Ammann of Kiel. He was here attending the state committee meeting.

Mrs. Corrine S. Brown of Chicago will lecture at Kiel, Wis., January 25, on Socialism. There is a rare treat in store for the Kiel comrades and their wives and daughters.

An interesting booklet is being put in circulation in behalf of the Socialist Tem-

ple building enterprise in Chicago. Those who are interested should address Cass. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Social Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward, Attention: A Social Democratic club will be organized at F. Korbel's, Tenth and Forest Home avenues, Sunday afternoon, January 12. All Social Democrats of the Fourteenth ward are requested to attend.

Socialists of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Kingfisher on December 27. They adopted a constitution modeled after that of Missouri, elected H. R. Dean of Oklahoma City as territorial secretary-treasurer, and located headquarters at that city. They elected G. G. Halbrook of Medford as national committeeman, subject to referendum.

Comrades Melms and Backs have organized the Social Democratic Mandolin and Guitar club of the Eleventh ward, with the following members: B. T. Melms, violin; John Backs, George Grandwiler, John Keller, Alfred Melms, mandolins; Charles Keller and Gast Wild, guitars. Others are expected in Jola.

A. M. Simons, in the Workers' Call, puts himself on record against the use of the word "Socialist" for national organizers. He says the national committee has no business sending salaried men into states already organized, and the Herald agrees with him. In retaining Comrade Vail in the field as a national organizer the St. Louis quorum has exceeded its authority.

Comrade Edmund T. Melms will read a paper before the Eleventh Ward Branch at Siegfried's hall, corner Maasok avenue and Mitchell street, Thursday night, January 16. The subject will be "The Religion of Christ and the Church of Today." Discussion will follow the reading. The Social Democratic Mandolin and Guitar club will furnish music. Admission 27c; everybody is cordially invited to attend.

A meeting of the State committee of Wisconsin was held last Sunday and important action taken looking toward the strengthening of the movement throughout the state. In reference to the expense of sending the national committeeman to the St. Louis meeting and the expense of the national secretary to the national aid, it was decided that Wisconsin will send its representative and deduct the expense from the national dues; otherwise, the committee recommended that the meeting be postponed until a later date. The announcement was made that the national committee had been confirmed by referendum.

The Utah state convention at Salt Lake City on December 28 was captured by a number of individuals from various points, of which only one had party organization, but who cast a combined vote in the convention on proxies amounting to 512 votes. Delegates from the six different points were officially signed credentials amounting to a combined vote of seventy-six being outnumbered withdrew from the convention. The national committee granted state charter to Utah on November 12, and the state organization recognized at that time has protested action of the convention. The state secretary who had been absent during the convention proceedings, but who appeared on the scene after the regular organizations withdrew, inadvertently gave over the state charter to the element which constituted the Utah state convention. The faction removed state headquarters from Salt Lake City to Murray, a town of 500 inhabitants.

"The Predatory Rich."

Social Democrats were in evidence at many points last Sunday night in Milwaukee. Comrade Richard Eisner occupied the platform of the Milwaukee Literary club, speaking on the "Predatory Rich and Municipal Corruption."

"The predatory rich influence every Legislature and secure the passage of unconstitutional laws in their own interests," he said. "The present naught reason is one of the results of their work."

"It is true that every people has the perfection in government it deserves, and that the fundamental cause of imperfection lies with the people. Nevertheless, this state of affairs does not justify the predatory rich in influencing or corrupting public officials to further their own private ends. It is the duty of the rich as well as yours and mine, to help improve public conditions. We are still living under a sort of modernized barbarism. Under the old barbarian money and property were taken by physical force. The modern idea is to take them by mental force. The principle is the same, only the method has changed. The predatory rich influence every Legislature and secure the passage of unconstitutional laws in their own interests. The present unequal taxation is one of the results of their work. At present the motto is the dollar above the man, instead of 'man above the dollar.'"

Trades Unionism and Politics.

The following is an extract from a paper read by H. W. Bistoria at the Social Democratic Forum last Sunday night: After reviewing at great length the relation of Socialism to the trades union movement and showing the attitude of labor leaders and organizations on the subject, the speaker said:

"At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Scranton, Pa., last month, it practically reaffirmed its ancient stand on politics. Under the pretense of preserving to the individual members the right to hold whatever opinions they wish, as to politics, they again declared that 'it is the duty of all trade unions to publish their official journals, to discuss in their meetings and the members to study in their homes, all questions of public nature having reference to industrial, political liberty and to give such consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class, but we as grievously submit that it is not within the power of this organization to dictate to members of our unions to which political party they shall belong or which party's ticket they shall vote."

"It may be wise not to interfere in questions of religion, nationalities, etc., but when the opponents, the capitalist class, almost openly engage in politics, as a class, is it not time for unions also to engage in politics? Is not the right kind? Most emphatically so. Is not the power of domination of the capitalist due to the fact that he controls the political powers that be? Is it not a notorious fact that the Republican party reflects more the interests of the large monopolies, trusts and combines? True, many a laborer still has his thinking done for him and unfortunately believes that he is benefited by that party. What makes it worse, the old parties, cunningly and skillfully veil and hide their real purposes and intents by control of lecture-rooms, school press and pulpit; using these means to entice the worker into belief that the interests of private capital and labor are identical. That whatever is good for the capitalist is also good for the laborer. Thus they have and do cajole the mass into acquiescence and submission. The Democratic party is no

better. Rather worse, for the application of their theories would stem the tide of progress and produce stagnation. They would 'smash the trust' and return to the primitive, ancient, obsolete methods of business. Clearly, the Democratic party mirrors the reactionary forces, the malcontents and failures of the middle class."

"And yet many leaders in unions advocate leaving the members at the mercy of the old parties, free to vote to their masters the power to exploit, oppress, and crush them. Whether this practice be folly or treachery, whether it is the action of fools or knaves, this misleading deserves strong condemnation and denunciation. Instead of faithfully expounding the trickery, the deceit of the capitalist political parties, some of these leaders would leave the rank and file to be free to vote, free to vote their destruction."

"We see, then, that for the present the rank and file are shamefully left to aimlessly drift on the political sea. In accordance with the policy to perpetuate the laborer's antagonism to the American Federation of Labor is pledged only to obtain a small measure of relief, is committed to compromise tactics; to arbitration and conciliation. Agreeable to this, the two opposing forces recently met in New York, in loving embrace, in the 'peace conference.' The conference established a laborer's supreme court composed of thirty-seven members, one-third representing capital, one-third labor and the other third the general public."

"However well intentioned the participants of this conference were, it is certain that they will and must fail in their purpose. Isolated cases they may win a victory or even settle for the time being, certain strikes or lockouts, but so do they, they do not solve the labor question, but instead only delay or postpone the real and final solution. Not a sincere, sincere student, believes they can restore peace between the two classes, labor and capital. Socialists know they can't. Signs are not wanting, though, to show that not all the rank and file are not in accord with this policy. The Central Labor Union of New York City at a recent meeting adopted resolutions asking the president of the American Federation of Labor to resign his office if he attended, whether as an official or as an individual; and if as an official, from whom and whence he got his authority."

Next Sunday night, January 12, Howard Tuttle will speak on "Stealing Under Socialism."

Edwards in the Pulpit.

A. S. Edwards spoke in the Get-Together club course of lectures at the Hanover Congregational church last Sunday night. He said in part:

"It is a long ascent from the lowlands of barbarism to the elevations where we have pitched our tents today. Time will not permit us to traverse the road by which they have come. There is one striking feature of the journey to which we may give attention to our profit. This long road has been from the first to the present time marked by a struggle for wealth. With tools of stone the men of the past hewed their way, and bared their atlantes in the sun, increasing their facilities as they have journeyed along until they have reached this marvelous age in the world's history with all the facilities for production in this year 1902. Nothing has been more remarkable in this progress than the methods men have devised for doing things. Doing things has been the principal thing of life—the making of houses, the making of cities, the making of nations. Individual lived in caves and was clothed in skins of animals or not at all, and sought his food in the nuts and berries that grew wild in the forest."

"I am to speak of 'The Evolution of Capitalism.' What is capitalism? What is capital? And what is labor? We confront the greatest problem in the world. Capital is a tool, a machine, a building, a mine; it is anything used by labor in producing other articles of wealth. Capital standing alone is dead. It never produces a pin or a potato. Labor considered by itself is alive and productive or capital could never have existed."

"Capital is the creature, while labor is the creator, and under existing conditions the creator was the slave of the creature. As labor was the source of value, it should be the basis of the measure of value. Behind a yard of cloth or a pair of shoes was a cradle, a school, a government, a machine, a mill and a cloth came into contact with all of these and from this he deduced that the position of labor was a social and not an individual fact; it had passed out of the limitations of individual enterprise, and in the time when the distribution of the products of labor would be a social affair, lifted above the plane where it had been carried on for individual profit to a social fact without profit."

"Capital does not employ labor. It is a dead inert thing that cannot employ anybody. It can be employed by labor and only thus can it be made productive. The Socialists take this view. They are not opposed to capital; we are not opposed to the creature of our own creation. We are opposed, however, to property in the hands of a few men which has created, and in capital which labor alone has created."

"The earth is the Lords' say our Christian brethren. The earth is the land's, proclaims society today. We have a right to the earth, the great heritage. That it should have been made private property and dealt out by force and parchment titles is the greatest error in the social conditions of today. We are opposed to an industrial system in which the wrongs of labor are inherent. There will be no peace, no brotherhood of man so long as the system under which we exist endures. There can be no peace in a world where rent, interest and profit prevail. There can be no peace where these things are exploited."

"There is not for a widening of gathering the starving masses once a year to give them a feast and then leaving them to starve the balance of the time. It is fundamentally wrong, and there can be no Christianity, no brotherhood, where such conditions are permitted to exist."

At the close of the lecture between fifty and sixty in the audience retired to the church lecture room, where a discussion, presided over by Rev. H. H. Jacobs, was held for over an hour.

A remarkable story of slavery was brought to light during in Alabama the other day by the arrest of an ex-slave, charged with the crime of kidnapping negroes and selling them as slaves to the white manager of a Tennessee river island plantation, some miles below Decatur. It appears that the negroes were induced to visit the island by promises of employment on the plantation at good wages. When they reached it they were sold into bondage by their colored adductor, confined in a stockade, compelled to work without pay, and shut off entirely from the outside world. The escape of one of the kidnapped men led to the arrest of the promoter of the scheme and the release of a number of men who had been confined on the island for seven years. This incident only shows how little we really know of the world about us."

The steel trust has secured control of 50,000 acres of coal lands in Tennessee, thus making provision for a cold winter or two and strengthening its power to exploit the people.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council, Thursday, January 2, 1902.

The meeting was called to order by the corresponding secretary. Delegate Howard Tuttle of Federal Labor union No. 80002 was elected chairman for the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials for delegates from eleven unions were read, and being approved by the committee on organization and credentials, the same were received and the delegates obligated and seated.

The credentials of the new delegates from Painters' union No. 159 were on motion referred to the organization committee for investigation.

The newly-elected officers were then installed into their respective offices, and thereupon the following standing committees were elected for the ensuing term:

Organization and Credentials—Gustave Eche, A. D. Schwaders, Henry Harbicht, August Dorrow, Matt N. Williams.

Grievances and Arbitration—John L. Reiser, J. C. Weiss, J. Reichert, R. Kantz, Max Frazer.

Legislation and Laws—Fred Brockhausen, James Sheeha, George Gollwitzer, F. F. Heath, Victor L. Berger.

Local Sanitary Conditions—F. F. Heath, H. B. Benton, A. A. Welch.

Nominations—Frank Bauer, Henry Harbicht, Jacob Haager, Fred Brockhausen, A. D. Schwaders.

The executive board reported that they had examined the books, vouchers and accounts of the financial secretary and treasurer, and found them correct. Also recommended that the board of the treasurer, in the sum of \$1000, be renewed for one year.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the recommendation concurred in.

Comrade Nils Andersen, the business agent of the council, made his regular report, and, as usual, it was very complete and covered every detail of his work since the previous meeting.

Aside from the work done for the Building Trades section, Brother Andersen also reported on work done by him for the Woodworkers', the Bookbinders' and the Bakers' unions, all of which were progressing in a highly satisfactory manner.

Brother Andersen's report was enthusiastically received and his recommendations concurred in.

A circular letter from the central committee of the Social Democratic party, inviting organized labor to send delegates to its city convention, was read.

While the circular was being read, the lofty words of Shakespeare occurred to me: "Now do I apply the touch to see if thou be'nt curst gold indeed!"

As was to be expected, the action taken by the council left nothing to be desired, for the communication was accepted and a number of delegates to the city convention of the Social Democratic party. Amid great enthusiasm Comrade Howard Tuttle, Nils Andersen, Eugene H. Rooney and A. D. Schwaders were elected as delegates.

Brewery Workers' union No. 9 sent a communication requesting organized labor to make a demand for the brewers' label on the original package whenever indigestion is the amber fluid that made Milwaukee famous. Adopted. Unions will place the label on the package.

A motion was made that the council purchase 100 copies of the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention.

An amendment was offered to place the number of copies to be purchased at six, these six copies to be the property of the council, and that if any of the delegates desired a copy for their own use they leave their order with the secretary.

The motion as amended was carried.

A resolution introduced by the delegates from Painters' union No. 159, requesting the council to appeal to the board of public works, was referred to the legislative committee.

The resignation of Comrade Jacob Hunger as a member of the executive board was on motion laid on the table.

After some routine business the council adjourned.

VERITAS.

Trust Notes.

The Merchants' association of Berlin, Germany, has sent a memorial to the Federal council of the empire, asking a law to permit and regulate trade combinations.

The American Sewer Pipe company has been successful in forming a pool that will control the sewer pipe trade east of the Mississippi, including all the twenty-two independent. Uniform prices will be established, and agencies will be established in the principal cities. Arrangements are now pending to reach an agreement with the concerns west of the Mississippi.

A \$10,000,000 hardware combination has been formed by San Francisco capitalists and incorporated in New Jersey under the name of the Pacific Hardware and Steel company.

The Market Street Railway system of San Francisco has passed into the hands of the "Baltimore syndicate," which controls street railway systems in many other cities.

The plaster manufacturing plants of the country are to combine, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, says an officer of one of the Omaha concerns. All the details of the consolidation have been practically settled and the papers are now going the rounds to receive the signatures of the managers of the different plants. With the exception of three, every one of the plants in the country has entered the pool. It is expected that the three remaining concerns will be secured within a few days.

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Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets every first and third Monday evening at the month at Kaiser's hall, 208 Fourth street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Behn Fred Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec., 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Fourteenth street.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Dr. G. Barckman, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at Gaethle hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaethle hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Miller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—See Greenham, Room 427, Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.